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UNION SEMINARY SHUT OUT

DECISIVE ACTION BY THE PRESBY-TERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

STUDENTS AT DR. BRIGGS'S INSTITUTION WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE

embers, walking in single file in Wood-st.,



marched to the Third Church, the Moderator of

bytery instructed, but it is also enjoined as to byteries: but as there is a loophole report, which was read by Dr. J. J. Lamp.

New-York, the secretary of the committee. The Commenting on the measure passed by the following overture had been received from the

The Presbytery of New-York overtures the General Assembly to instruct in relation to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose tracuit z the General Assembly disayows responsibility. The committee recommends that the follow-

The committee recommends that the following answer be given:

We recognize the general principle that a young man should stand on his merits, as revealed by examination, for entrance into the Presbyterian ministry, yet;

1. It is the genius of the whole Presbyterian system to educate its ministers through careful training and Presbyterial supervision, and to make effectual provision that all who are admitted as teachers be sound in the faith. (Form of Government, Sec. 1, chap. 5.)

2. Our Hook requires that, "except in extraordinary cases" before licensure, the candidate "shall have studied divinity" at least two years under some approved divine or professor of theology. (Form of Government, sec. 5, chap. 14.)

3. The General Assembly of 1806 recommended every Presbytery under their care "to inspect the education of those youth those preparing for the ministry) during the course of both their academic and theological studies, choosing for them such schools seminaries and teachers as they may judge most proper and advantageous, so as eventually to bring them into the ministry well furnished for their work." (Baird Digest, page 386.)

4. The General Assembly of 1804 affirmed that it is the privilege of the Presbytery to direct "the education of their students within reasonable limits in schools approved by the General Assembly and to prohibit their attendance at Institutions disapproved by the same." (Min. 1894, page 195.)

Therefore, inasmuch as obedience to the constitution of the Church is obligatory on all Presbyteries, we recommend that, in accordance with the provisions of the Form of Government above cited, the Presbytery of New-York be instructed and enjoined not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing or propose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disavows responsibility.

occasion had been prepared for this evening, but so great is the desire to hear the three orators, Dr. Francis L. Patton, president of Princeton College; Dr. Henry M. Booth, president of Auburn Seminary, and Dr. William C. Roberts, stated clerk of this Assembly, that two services are held, and each of the speakers has repeated his address. The order in the Third Church was that given in the overflow meeting. Dr. Roberts was the first speaker, Dr. R. R. Booth presided at the regular service and Dr. William Patton

ly when it met here seventeen years ago, and unveiled the memorial tablet in the church in honor of the great Reunion. His topic to-night was: "The Fundamental Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church." An ordinary speaker would have taken the five points of Calvinism and delivered an address upon them; but Dr. Patton is not an ordinary speaker. He referred to the Reunion of the Schools upon the basis of the standards pure and simple. No fundamental issue involved in that agreement had ever been brought before the bar of the General Assembly; nor, so far as he knew, before any Church court. An attempt had been made, it is true, to revise the standards upon which the two churches had united-in a word, to bring them up to date; but the united Church would not endure the revision. The effort had been an honest one, but it had failed; and the Presbyterian Church stands to-night by the standards found satisfactory at the time of the Reunion. In speaking of the Word of God, the speaker said that it must be learned, first, what the Bible is, before one can understand what the Bible teaches; and he took up briefly the two questions of inerrancy and inspiration. In a reference to the questions that have disturbed the peace of the Church of late, Dr. Pat-

Continued on Seventh Page.

TO STAND BY ITS GUNS.

UNION MAY BECOME AN UNDENOMINA-TIONAL THEOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY.

tained throughout the controversy. Other mem-

him point blank, smilingly refused to answer is to bring the seminary into line by the pressure of a mother's strong arm. Parental influence is indicate that, providing there are no charter being exerted. Dr. Mutchmore presented this difficulties in the way, from the superstructure report, which was read by Dr. J. J. Lampe, of of Union Seminary will emerge a great theologi-

> General Assembly, Morris K. Jesup, when seen at his house, No. 197 Madison-ave., said:

at his house, No. 197 Madison-ave, said:

1 think the Assembly has done a very foolish
thing, but he that is it may, we mean to stick to
our guess. If they to not want us, they can do
the other thing, toolably they think they have
struck us a deart plow and that we cannot get
along without their but at all events we are going
to try, and I thin
we shall succeed all right. We
have anticipated is, and now it has actually arrived we are in 12 se dismayed.

"UNAMERIC N AND UNCHRISTIAN."

The Rev. Dr. C. des H. Parkhurst said:

is decision of the Assembly and permanent exodus from r. Parkhurst was dsked, not to jump over a fence the is to jump it. A fence is hallenge to a boy," was his Speaking further, he re-"Do you think "Do you think
will cause a gene
Union Semmary?
"If you tell a be
first thing he de a
always a standis
characteristic rep
marked:

CHANCE FOR A GREAT INSTITUTION. Now, I have felt during the last few days a burning ambition to have the Union Seminary so manned with men that are thoroughly and spiritually Christian, that are thorough masters of the

several lines upon which instruction is given, that the institution shall challenge the admira-

several lines upon which instruction is given, that the institution shall challenge the admiration of the Christian Church, regardless of denomination, and so be intrenched in its own character and standing. I believe there is an opportunity in this great city of New-York for the building up of a theolosical institution which, in point of spirituality, in point of a thorough grasp upon the meaning of the Divine Word, shall be second to none in the country, which shall be its own voucher, and which shall so appeal to the earnest spiritual and practical mind of those who study for the ministry that no man or conclave of men shall be able in any way or degree to interfere with its growth, its light its prospects or to circumscribe the area 0, its induced in the continued and persistent hammering to which Union Seminary has been subjected year after year would not lead to the establishment of a theological institution upon higher and broader grounds than any existing institution has yet obtained a clear conception of. Denominationalism is not an apostolic dea. So far as it can consistently be done within the terms of its charter and the requirements of its constitution, I should love to see the Union Seminary cast aside denominational, restraint, and so far as is consistent with its charter and permitted by its consistent with its charter and permitted by expressive of it.

AND WAS PROMPTLY THUMPED.

sum for a quantity of worthless paper which he by James Graham, of Philadelphia. Early yesterday afternoon Mullin and Graham started for

endined as witnesses. It is said that which assaulted Mullin had made L; its headquarters for some months, two months ago was turned out of

TIEST SEIZURE OF THE SEASON.

REITISH SEALING SCHOONER TAKEN BY THE CORWIN AND TURNED OVER TO. THE CRUISER PHEASANT.

MORTON AS A CANDIDATE

SECRETARY OF STATE PALMER REGARDS HIM AS A LIKELY PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE.

Albany, May 23 (Special).-"I do not believe there is any foundation for this talk that Gov-ernor Morton has made an ailiance with ex-President Harrison to bring about the nomina-tion of another Harrison and Morton ticket in 1896," said John Palmer, the Secretary of State,

dent once, and the office probably has no further attractions for him. Besides, the fact must be considered that he was elected Governor of New-York in 1894 by the remarkable majority of 120,000, and that his course as Governor has been highly satisfactory to his fellow-citizens, irrespective of party. I think that, popular as he was when he became Governor, he is a much stronger man to-day; for as the Chief Executive of the State he has carried out the general will in a variety of ways.

"Much as I respect Benjamin Harrison, I am convinced that Levi P. Morton is the logical candidate of the New-York Republicans for the Presidency. If he desires the nomination he will have a solid delegation from New-York State to the National Convention. To my mind, that appears to be the drift of Republican sentiment in this State." considered that he was elected Governor of

THE KICKAPOO RESERVATION OPEN.

ing of the Kickapoo Indian reservation to settle-ment was, after all, a rather tame affair. Hundreds of boomers did not attempt to join in the rush across the border, and others went in merely with a forlorn hope that some claims worth settling on might have escaped the eyes of the greedy "sooners." In spite of adverse circumstances, however, there were crowds along the North Canadian River early this morning, and from Weleston, Idelah and Chandler, on the northern border, came reports of targest crowds were in the neighborhood of Choc-taw, and when the word was given the race to the tine was begun in earnest. There was no disorder and no drunkenness, and all the stories that bands of desperacees would make trouble among the boomers proved to be without foundation. Within two miles or the northern boundary of the reserva-tion, and on the surveyed line of the Choctaw Rail-

tion, and on the surveyed line of the Choctaw Railroad, 1,000 settlers have already founded and staked off a town to be called Officy. It is the only town of any size in the new territory. At Sweeney's Bridge, across the North Canadian River, several persons were injured in the rush.

Guthrie, Ckla., May 22.—Settlers arriving from Garnettsville, on the east of the Kickapoo reservation, say that a large number of settlers drove into the quicksands of the South Canadian River, south of there, and many of them lost horses, wagons and everything in the treacherous mire. Three or four persons were drowned.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE POLICE.

CO-OPERATE TO IMPROVE THE FORCE.

The last of the municipal conferences that have been held under the auspices of the City Vigilance League took place last night in Amity Hall, at Fifty-fourth-st. and Eighth-ave. Mr. Roosevelt, Commissioner of Police, presided. The topic for the evening was "The People's City," and Mr. Roosevelt made a short address in opening the meeting. He spoke of the Police Department and what he proposed to make it. "I want to see the police force here," he said, "the finest in the world, and one that the citizens of this city can be proud of. RAINS AND WIND SPRMS IN TEXAS.

Houston, Tex., May 23.—Reports of heavy and continued rain are numerous from central, south and southerst Texas points. The weather is very chilly, and the crops will be highest thereby.

Rockport, Tex., May 23.—A wind and rain storm yesterday morning blew down the St. Mary's Hotel and Catholis Church and usoofed and partially damaged forty houses. The 5-y- Mr. Scarborough, of the Methodist Church, as seriously injured.

The loss is \$100,000.

SWINDLERS ASSAULTED HIM. FOR HIS SISTER'S DEATH. THE SEVENTY'S WORK DONE. MR. CARLISLE AT MEMPHIS.

SOLOMON H. MANN.

He killed my sister, and I killed him,

and turned him over to Policeman Kearns of the again tried to push his way through the crowd,

failed to get a was darkened. Neighbors, however, said that they had seen a ab drive hurriedly up, and a few minutes later start downtown.

AT THE DEAD GIRL'S BEDSIDE.

Hannigan's first attempt to take the life of Mann occurred by the bedside of his dying sis-Mann occurred by the bedside of his dying sister. The girl made an ante-mortem statement, taken by Coroner Hoeber, in which she said that Mann was the author of her trouble, and that she believed she was dying from the results of a criminal operation, performed by Dr. Henry Pettingill. On March 23, last, Mann was taken to the Hannigan home at Fifty-fifth-st, and Ninth-ave. The sick girl raised her finger toward the man now lying in the Flower Hespital with a buillet in his temple, when suddenly the rear door of the room flew open, and Hannigan burst into the room, revolver in hand. The officers and others in the room, however, rushed forward and disarmed him.

On Sunday, the day following Miss Hannigan's death, an autopsy was held in the presence of a number of prominent surgeons and specialists. They could not agree as to the cause of death, the major portion contending there was nothing to show that Miss Hannigan died from maistoshow that Miss Hannigan died from maistoshow that Miss Hannigan died from maistopractice. The Grand Jury, when considering the case, refused to return an indictment against Dr. Pettingill, but found one against Mann for manslaughter, which is still pending, the trial never having been reached. Mann was still under the bail of \$10,000.

Matthew C. Fleming, a lawyer with an office at No. 52 Wall-st., called at the station during the evening and had a long conversation with Hannigan. One of the prisoner's three brothers also called, but the police would not permit him to be seen by any one other than his lawyer.

At Flower Hospital, Dr. Dowling at a late hour last night said that Mann's death was only a question of a few hours. ter. The girl made an ante-mortem statement,

DRAGGED THE CYCLIST TWO BLOCKS

A WHEELMAN AND A RUNAWAY PLAY HAVOC IN THE SEVENTH-AVE, DRIVEWAY.

Charles Baumgarten, seventeen years old, of No 212 East Seventieth-st., was riding up the Seventh-ave, driveway yesterday afternoon on a light wheel. He was looking ahead and going at a rather slow speed, when William Walter, thirty-two years old, of No. 600 West Thirty-sixth-st., driving a skittish horse harnessed to a dight wagon, and accompanied by Hugh McGowan, of No. 426 Eleventh-ave., came up behind and to the right of him at a fast trot and drove so close that the shaft of the wagon scraped drove so close that the shart of the wagon scrapes the wheelman's cheek and caught him between the shaft and the wheel-hub. The wheel caught the horse in the belly, cutting a great gash. The horse gave a wild leap that threw both men out of the gave a wild leap that threw both men out of vehicle, then ran on up the drive, dragging Haumgarten and the bicycle under the wagon. The wheel, smashed to pieces, became loosened at the end of half a block and was left behind. Haumgarten hung on for two blocks till a sudden lunge of the runaway horse shook him off. Mounted Politeman Lahey, of the Highbridge station, saw the runaway coming at His horse was a new one, unused to the w the job of stopping the runaway was a hard one. He came up alongside, got as near as his horse would go to the other, and finally seized the loose

would go to the other, and finally serzed the loose rein.

The mounted officer on the beat just below had in the mean time picked up the two mjured men, McGowan and Baumgarten. McGowan's right leg was broken, and he appeared to be injured internally. An ambulance was sent for and McGowan was taken to Manhattan Hospital. Baumgarten, although bleeding from a wound in the cheek and limping badly, insited on going down to the One-hundred-anditwenty-fith-set, station, the nearest police station to the scene of the accident, to complain against Walter. Policeman Labey took both men there. Each made complaint against the other for recklessness, but both withdrew the complaints before any lock-ling-up was done.

ing-up was done.

The wounded borse with the wagon still attached to him was taken to a stable in One-hundred-and-fortleth-st., and is so badly injured that he will probably be shot. The bleycle, what was left of it, was carried into a refreshment saloon beside the road to await the call of its owner.

New-Haven, May 23.—The vault of the Clinton National Bank, at Clinton, was blown open about 1:30 o'clock this morning by burgiars. The burgiars were scared off before they had an opportunity to secure anything of value.

MULLIN TRIED TO RECOVER HIS MONEY LORETTA HANNIGAN'S BROTHER SHOOTS DISSOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE CON- HIS TELLING BLOWS AGAINST THE FREE TEMPLATED.

final one, to wind up affairs.

tember last to lead in the overthrow of Tammany at the polls, will soon disband. There has mittee have exchanged views on the subject and the next meeting of the committee will be

the committee's chairman tee of Seventy to resolve itself into its original to hang together for a time, and there seemed called after some further consultation as to

"Has dissatisfaction with the course of Mayor Strong anything to do with the determination of the committee to disband?" Mr. Larocque

tee at which any such feeling could have beer tude of the Mayor in approving the Bipartipointments, but that has had nothing to de

the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden William E. Dodge, J. Plerpont Morgan and Charles Butler, who were named later as mem-

of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy.

Among other prominent members of the Committee of Seventy are William B. Hornblower, L. J. Callanan, Edward B. Grinnell, Albert Stickney, John Crosby Brown, Jacob H. Schiff, James P. Archibald, Simon Sterne, John Claffin, George H. Putham, Charles C. Beaman, W. Travers Jerome, Horace Porter, James Speyer, Anson G. McCook, Dr. R. H. Derby, Richard Deeves, Jeter B. Olrey, Frederic Taylor, Everett P. Wheeler, Woodbury Langdon, J. Kennedy Tod, W. Harris Roome, William R. Stewart, Marshall C. Lefferts, John P. Townsend, William N. Schiffelin, Lewis L. Delaheld, Fulton McMahon, Charles Taber and William H. Webb.

J. Kennedy Tod, the treasurer of the Committee of Seventy, has in his keeping a balance of the large sum of money which was raised by the committee for campaign purposes and for expenses after the election, and a final meeting of the committee will be needed to make a disposition of that money.

THEY TRIED TO SEIZE THE ENGINEER.

A CROWD WHICH WITNESSES THE KILLING OF A DEAF AND DUMB MAN ON A RAILROAD.

KEPT BACK BY CONSTABLES. Engine No. 17, of the Cypress Hills branch of the

Brooklyn City Railroad Company, late yesterday afternoon ran down and killed Charles Fels, a deaf and dumb man, at Cypress-ave., near Myrtle-ave. The unfortunate fellow fell so that both legs lay The infortunate fellow fell so that both legs lay upon the track and the wheels of the engine and car passed over them. The right leg was severed, and when willing hands went to raise the man from the track it was found that one of the rear from the track it was resting on the other leg, wheels of the car was resting on the other leg. The car had to be raised before he could be got out. This required thirty minutes, during which time Fels remained conscious. When Ambulance-Surgeon McNamara, of St. Catherine Hospital, article the Hospital with the patient. rived, he hastened to the Hospital with the patient, leaving the leg lying on the ground. It was taken charge of by a constable and removed to the Morgue. Fels died an hour after reaching the hos-

A large crowd witnessed the accident, and an attempt was made to pull the engineer. Edward Heustes, from his engine. Several constables who were at the place drove the crowd back before any violence could be committed. Heustis and the conductor, Buillock, were arrested. Coroner Hofflin, of Queens County, will hold an inquest on the leg, and Coroner Creamer, of Kings County, on the body. Fels, who was twenty-eight years old, had no home and slept in the Cypress Pavillon.

HE MARRIED A SOUTH SEA ISLANDER.

J. LAMB DOTY, AMERICAN CONSUL TO THE SO-CIETY ISLANDS, SETS UP HOUSEKEEPING.

San Francisco, May 23 (Special).-From Tablic comes the news to-day that J. Lamb Doty, American Consul to the Society Islands, has married a half-caste girl, and has set up housekeeping. The girl boasts the name of Mueva Turnero Rauri, and she is said to have brought a neat dowry to her her a few months ago, on the beach of a neighbor-ing island, where she was trying to bring to shore her capsized canoe. Young Doty induced her to elope to another island, where he married her ac-cording to the simple native formula, which merely requires that the contracting parties eat together and make a number of pledges. No wedding ring and make a number of pieuges. No terminate is required, no cake, no clergyman's fee, and no license. When Doty returned to Tahiti with his bride, he rented a house and the pair are now living in South Sea Island style, with a good stock of cocoanuts and tare root. The girl's guardian appeared soon after they set up housekeeping and wanted to take her back to his house, but Doty

Young Doty was not of age when Cleveland appointed him Consul at Tahiti nine years ago. Since then he has been a South Sea masher, for he has been engaged to two island princesses, but in each case the relatives prevented marriage. Doty is well known here and in Washington, where he has influential relatives. His mother has a close friend in Ambassador Bayard, and his brother is an Episcopalian clergyman in Washington. He was a bright boy, who first started as a page in the House, but since he has been in the South Seas he has developed many eccentricities.

SILVER HERESY.

THE SECRETARY OPENS THE SOUND

Memphis, Tenn., May 23.-Under a banner with States assembled at the Auditorium this after noon to express their opposition to the doctris suited in this convention had its inception early in April last in a joint conference of members of the Cotton Exchange, Merchants' Exchange Lumber Exchange, Manufacturers' Association and Young Men's Business League, all of this

Carlisle, escorted by the Executive Con was the signal for the first enthusiasm of the day, the delegates, as well as the thousand or C. Matthews, and permanent organization was quickly effected by the selection of Congressman Catchings, of Mississippi, as permanent chair-

of the world had grown to enormous proportions, the propriety of making any given quantity of builton, or any particular coin, a legal tender was not even suggested, and up to the present time there is no legal tender in international trade. Whether payments are made in gold or sliver coins, or in gold or silver bullion, actual intrinsic value determines the amount or quantity to be delivdetermines the amount or quantity to be delivered, no matter what may be the legal-tender laws of the different countries, and no matter though they may have the same or different ratios of value between the metals within their respective limits. The law of France, for instance, places a higher value upon silver relatively to gold than is placed upon it by the laws of the United States, the upon it by the laws of the United States, the upon it by the laws of our silver, coined or uncoined, were sent to that country to be used in the payment of a debt or in the purchase of commodities, it would not be accepted at the ratio of 15% to 1, or at the ratio of 22 to 1, which shows that neither our ratio nor the French ratio has any effect whatever upon the value or purchasing power of the metal itself. Coinage is free in Mexico, and the dollar, which is full legal tender, contains 37.11 grains of pure silver, while our dollar contains only 31.25 grains of pure silver; yet Mexican silver dollars are sent into the United States and other parts of the world and sold at the price of the buillion contained in them, which is about one-half their nominal or legal value in their own country. The legal-tender laws affect the debt-paying power of the world and sold at the price of the buillion contained in them, which is about one-half their nominal or legal value in their own country. The legal-tender laws affect the debt-paying power of the coin itself in the country where the laws prevail, but the laws establishing ratio do not affect the value of the metal contained in the coins, either at home or abroad, because it is the metal that fixes the value of the coin, and not the coin that fixes the value of the metal.

1 confess my inability to understand what is really meant by a double standard or measure of the coin the final parts of the same thing in use at the same time, and the same thing in use at the same time, and the coin that fixes the value to be in use at the same time, embodies a physical and metaphysical absurdit ered, no matter what may be the legal-tender laws

In order to eliminate all irrelevant matter and

simplify the argument, allow me to state exactly what the proposition now pending before the people is: It is proposed that the United States, without the co-operation or assistance of any other Governor foreign silver coins, that may be presented at the mints by individuals or corporations, foreign or mestic, shall be coined, at the public expense into silver dollars, at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold-that is, that sixteen pounds of silver shall be con-sidered equal in value to one pound of gold, and the sidered equal in value to one pound of gold, and the weights of the coins shall be adjusted accordingly—and that the coins so made at the public expenses shall be delivered to the owners of the buildon, or foreign sliver coins, as the case may be, and all the people of the United States, but nobody else, shall be compelled by law to receive them as dollars of full value, in the payment of debts due to them from their own fellow-citizens and from the citizens or subjects of other countries. It is not proposed that the citizens or subjects of other countries, with whom our people trade, shall be compelled to receive these sliver dollars in their transactions with us because that can be done only by international agreement, and our impatient free-coinage friends declare their determination to proceed at once independently of all other Governments. All who are indebted to us are, therefore, to have the privilege of paying in silver, while all to whom we shall become indebted are to have the privilege of requiring us to pay in gold.

Measured by their purchasing power in the markets of the world, which is the only real test, the relative value of silver buillion to gold buillion is about 32 to 1; that is, it requires in all countries, about mirries, about thirty-two pounds of all-ver buillion to procure the same quantity of commodities that one pound of gold buillion will procure, and, therefore, the proposition to authorize the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal-tender money at the ratio of 18 to 1 means, under existing conditions, that the intrinsic value of the gold dollar. My own opinion is that after we had passed a certain limit the more silver dollars we coined the less they would be worth, because the infastion itself would still further diminish their purchasing power. Such legislation by the United States alone would not reduce the value of the gold dollar to any extent whatever, because as a aready stated, the value of that metal in commercial transactions. weights of the coins shall be adjusted accordingly-